

'Annales du Muséum,' vol. xix. (1812); *Simia azaræ* appears in the list of South-American monkeys included by Humboldt in his 'Recueil d'Observations de Zoologie,' p. 357. The latter is dated 1811 on the titlepage, but it is evident that page 357 was issued at least in 1812, and after the volume of the 'Annales' for the same year, as the classification and names given by Geoffroy are frequently alluded to by Humboldt in his list.

Coming now to the Lemuroidea, I find that the ruffed lemur must be called *Lemur variegatus* instead of *varius*, the former name dating from 1792, when it was published by Kerr in his 'Animal Kingdom' as *Lemur macaco*, var. *variegatus*, whereas it was only in 1891 that I. Geoffroy first used *L. varius* *.

Tarsius tarsier must also be substituted by *T. spectrum*, as *Lemur tarsier* was employed by Erxleben in 1777 †, antedating therefore the publication of Pallas's name *Lemur spectrum* (1778) by a year.

LXX.—*Ten new Fruit-bats of the Genera Nyctimene, Cynopterus, and Eonycteris.* By KNUD ANDERSEN.

FULL descriptions of the forms briefly diagnosed in this paper will appear early next year in the British Museum Catalogue of Megachiroptera.

Nyctimene papuanus, sp. n.

Size small, forearm 54·5–59 mm. ; m^1 and m_1 subequal in size to respectively p^4 and p_4 ; inner cusp of p^3 not completely fused with outer; ears triangularly rounded off above; colour of back not distinctly mottled with dark brownish tips to the hairs; spinal stripe perfectly distinct along the whole of the back, about 3·5–5 mm. broad; sides of neck, breast, and belly much brighter in males than in females (but scarcely any sexual difference in the colour of the upperside).

Hab. New Guinea generally (specimens examined from various localities in Dutch, German, and British New Guinea); Key Is.; Admiralty Is.; Bismarck Arch.; Cape York.

* Cat. des Prim. p. 71.

† Syst. Règn. Anim. p. 71.

Type. ♂ ad. (skin and skull), Milne Bay, B. New Guinea, 19th March, 1899, collected by A. S. Meek, B.M. no. 99.12.3.2. Fifteen specimens examined.

Remarks.—Four species of *Nyctimene* are known from New Guinea—*papuanus*, *cyclotis* (described below), *geminus* (below), and *aëlo*. *N. papuanus* is so much smaller than *N. geminus* (forearm 70·5–77 mm.) and *N. aëlo* (81·5–84) that a confusion with these is hardly possible. From the small *N. cyclotis* it is readily distinguished by the relative size of m^1 and m_1 (in *cyclotis* conspicuously smaller than, respectively, p^4 and p_4), the shape of the ears (in *cyclotis* unusually broad and semicircularly rounded off above), and the colour of the fur (back in *cyclotis* mottled with dark brownish tips to the hairs, spinal stripe rather ill-defined).

Nyctimene minutus, sp. n.

General size as *N. albiventer* (forearm about 51 mm.); m^1 and m_1 not reduced in size; inner cusp of p^3 completely fused with outer; ears as in *N. papuanus*; colour of back distinctly mottled with dark brownish tips to the hairs; dorsal stripe very narrow, somewhat ill-defined, and confined to posterior two-thirds of back. *Hab.* Celebes.

Type. ♀ ad. (skin and skull), Tondano, Minahassa, N. Celebes, collected by Dr. A. R. Wallace, B.M. 7. 1. 1. 271 (Tomes Collection).

Remark.—The only other species of *Nyctimene* known from Celebes is the considerably larger *N. cephalotes* (forearm 60·5–69 mm.).

Nyctimene varius, sp. n.

Closely allied to *N. minutus*, as small as, or only very little larger than, that species (forearm 55 mm.), but with considerably heavier teeth ($c-m^1$ 10, against 8·8 mm.); fur longer, more woolly and spreading; colour of back coarsely mottled with dark brownish tips to the hairs; spinal stripe confined to posterior half of back. *Hab.* Known only from the island of Buru, presumably generally distributed over the Amboina group.

Type. Ad. (skin and skull), Mt. Mada, Buru, Sept. 1898, collected by A. Everett, presented by the Hon. W. Rothschild, B.M. 10. 11. 13. 1.

Remark.—From the only other species of the genus known to inhabit the Amboina group, viz. *N. cephalotes* (forearm

60.5–69 mm.), this form is at once distinguished by its smaller size, fused cusps of p^3 , mottled colour of back, and feebly developed spinal stripe.

Nyctimene cyclotis, sp. n.

Size small (forearms of type broken, estimated length 53 mm.); premolars and molars peculiarly short and broad, subcircular in outline (character particularly pronounced in p^4 and m^1 , p_4 and m_1); m^1 reduced to about $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ the size of p^4 , m_1 slightly smaller than p_4 ; ears unusually broad, nearly as broad as long, and semicircularly rounded off above; back mottled with brownish tips to the hairs; a narrow spinal stripe along posterior half of back. *Hab.* New Guinea.

Type. ♂ ad. (al. and skull), Arfak Mts., N.W. New Guinea, collected by A. E. Pratt, B.M. 10. 7. 16. 9.

Nyctimene geminus, sp. n.

Similar to *N. major* (Bismarck Archipelago), but smaller (forearm 70.5–77, against 78–85.5 mm. in *major*); males differing by the more brownish-drab colour of the fur (in *major* ash-grey or greyish hair-brown). *Hab.* B. New Guinea; Kiriwina Is.; D'Entrecasteaux Is.

Type. ♂ ad. (skin and skull), south of Huon Gulf, B. New Guinea, collected by Dr. P. Comrie, B.M. 76. 7. 5. 10. Four specimens examined (compared with ten of *N. major*).

Nyctimene scitulus, sp. n.

Similar to *N. geminus*, but free edge of bony palate triangular (in *geminus* semicircularly concave), and ears conspicuously smaller (14 mm. from orifice, against 16 in *geminus*); general size as *geminus*, forearm 71.5–80 mm. *Hab.* Solomon Islands; so far known from Shortland, New Georgia, Florida, and Guadalcanar.

Type. ♀ ad. (al. and skull), Aola, Guadalcanar, collected by C. M. Woodford, B.M. 88. 1. 5. 11. Five specimens examined.

Cynopterus sphinx gangeticus, subsp. n.

Like *C. s. sphinx*, but averaging conspicuously larger: Skull, lambda to gnathion 33–36 (in *C. s. sphinx* 31.5–34.5),

forearm 73-78 (66-73.5), third metacarpal 46-51.5 (42-47.5), tibia 28.5-31 (25-27.5) mm.

Type. ♀ subad. (skin and skull), Lucknow, September 1908, collected by Major A. Begbie, presented by the Bombay Natural History Society, B.M. 10. 11. 14. 1. Three specimens examined.

Remarks.—*C. sphinx (marginatus, auct. plur.)* falls into two well-marked geographical races. The smaller *C. s. sphinx* ranges from Ceylon northward along the western side of the Peninsula at least as far as Bombay, and along the whole of the eastern side to Bengal, Assam, and N. Siam (in Assam and N. Siam it meets the extreme northern outposts of *C. brachyotis angulatus*). The larger *C. s. gangeticus* is probably generally distributed over the north-western and central provinces of India, but so far identified only from Lucknow and Nasik.

Cynopterus brachyotis javanicus, subsp. n.

Similar to *C. b. brachyotis*, but skull averaging slightly heavier, external dimensions somewhat larger: Breadth across external surfaces of crowns of m^1 - m^1 8.5-9.7 (in *C. b. brachyotis* 7.7-9.2), forearm 61.5-68 (57-66) mm. *Hab.* Java, generally distributed.

Type. ♂ ad. (skin and skull), Buitenzorg, 7th Aug., 1907, collected by Guy C. Shortridge, presented by W. E. Balston, Esq., B.M. 9. 1. 5. 71. Twenty-three specimens examined (compared with a hundred of *C. b. brachyotis*).

Remark.—The difference between this, the Javan, race and the typical *C. brachyotis* is very small indeed; single individuals are often difficult or impossible to allocate to subspecies, and it is only on close examination of a sufficiently large series of both races that the average difference becomes appreciable.

Cynopterus brachyotis insularum, subsp. n.

Like *C. b. javanicus*, but averaging larger: forearm 66.5-69.5, third metacarpal 42-46 mm. (38-42 in *javanicus*). *Hab.* Kangean and Mata Siri Islands, Java Sea.

Type. ♂ ad. (skin and skull), Kangean Is., 21st Nov., 1909, collected by Guy C. Shortridge, presented by Oldfield Thomas, Esq., B.M. 10. 4. 6. 11. Six specimens examined (including two from Pulo Mata Siri in the U.S. National Museum).

Eonycteris major, sp. n.

Distinguished from *E. spelæa* by its considerably larger size, and different colour of the fur. Measurements of type, an adult female (in parentheses those of eight adult females of *E. spelæa*; females of the genus *Eonycteris*, it should be noted, average noticeably smaller than males): Forearm 79·5 mm. (61·5–70·5), third metacarpal 54 (42·5–49·5), mandible from condyle 30·5 (25–27·5), c-m², crowns 13·8 (12–13·2). Back approximately Vandyck-brown, underparts paler, nearly café-au-lait. *Hab.* Borneo.

Type. ♀ ad. (skin and skull), Mt. Dulit, N. Borneo, 2000', Sept. 1896, collected by Dr. Ch. Hose, B.M. S. 1. 27. 28.

Remarks.—*E. spelæa* ranges from Burma and Siam south to Sumatra and Java. In Borneo it is apparently replaced by *E. major*, in Celebes by *E. rosenbergi*. The latter species has hitherto, without sufficient reason, been placed in a distinct genus, *Callinycteris*.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Memoirs of the National Museum of Melbourne, No. 3.

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IN this memoir, the joint work of Prof. Baldwin Spencer and Mr. J. A. Kershaw, a most interesting collection of subfossil bird and marsupial remains, from King Island, Bass Strait, is described.

The bird-remains referred to are those of a new species allied to the dwarf emu of Kangaroo Island (*Dromæus peroni*), for which the authors propose the name *D. minor*. A considerable number of bones, in a more or less fragmentary and friable condition, have been obtained, and these seem to show that while the King Island bird was considerably smaller than the existing emu (*D. novæ-hollandiæ*), it was larger than the black emu of Kangaroo Island. The skulls obtained were unfortunately in a very imperfect condition.

Owing, no doubt, to the fact that the authors are perforce obliged to carry on their work out of the reach of large libraries, they have had to obtain such facts as they could in regard to the Kangaroo Island emu from indirect sources. Thus they make but a passing and casual reference to the skeleton of this bird in the Florence Museum, and are apparently unaware that it was described at some length in the *Trans. Zool. Soc.* vol. xv. part 5 (1900).

“One very striking fact,” remark the authors, “in regard to the *Ratitæ* is that on insular areas we find a most remarkable development of distinct species, and that on continental areas there is a widespread distribution of a limited number of species.